

APPENDIX B

COMBAT HEALTH LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT IN JOINT OPERATIONS

B-1. Logistics Functions, Support Responsibilities, and Requirements

Logistics functions should be performed in as routine a manner as possible in war and OOTW. Logistics support responsibilities between Commanders in Chief (CINCs) for the various C2 relationships can be found in Joint Publication 4-02.1. Logistics support requirements involve the broad areas of CHS, supply maintenance, transportation, general engineering, and other services. Services consist of various functions and tasks provided by service troops and the logistical community that are essential to the technical management and support of a force. Unless otherwise directed by the National Command Authorities (NCA), the implementation and execution of logistics functions remains the responsibility of the Services and the Service component commander.

B-2. Responsibilities

a. Authority and Control.

(1) Under conditions short of crisis or war, combatant CINCs are authorized to exercise directive authority over logistics operations within their AOR. This authority is designed to ensure effective execution of approved OPLANs, provide efficiency and economy in operations, and prevent or eliminate unnecessary duplication of facilities and overlapping of functions of component commands. The CINCs' directive authority over logistics operations does not release the Services from their responsibility to man, equip, train, and sustain their Service components.

(2) Under wartime or OOTW, or when critical situations mandate diversion from the normal logistics process, this authority is

expanded to authorize combatant CINCs to use all necessary facilities and logistics resources for the accomplishment of their missions.

b. *Single-Service Logistics Support.* Each Service is responsible for the logistics support of its own forces except when logistics support is otherwise provided for by agreements with national agencies, allies, or coalition partners, or by assignments to joint operations.

c. *Transfer of Functions and Facilities Among Services.* The combatant CINC has the authority to issue and implement directives to transfer logistics functions between or among the Service components within the AOR under wartime or OOTW. This authorization of directive authority is not intended to abrogate Service responsibility for logistics support. Transfer of function coordination will be accomplished through the Service component commands or directly to the headquarters of the appropriate Service. The implementation of such a directed transfer, including administrative and procedural aspects, is the responsibility of the Service component commanders involved. The combatant CINC retains the responsibility for overseeing and resolving issues.

B-3. Single Integrated Medical Logistics Manager

a. Combat health logistics is normally a Service responsibility. However, in joint operations, a SIMLM system may be designated to provide central logistical support to all participating Services in the combatant CINC's AOR. As the dominant user, the US Army has been formally tasked by DOD to perform the peacetime SIMLM mission in the European and Korean theaters. Under wartime or crisis conditions, the US Army, in all probability, will

be the dominant Class VIII user and must plan for the SIMLM mission.

b. The SIMLM system encompasses the provision of medical supplies, medical equipment maintenance and repair, blood management, and optical fabrication to all joint forces within the TO, except Navy grey haul ships. Combat health logistics can be provided to Navy hospital ships for common, demand-supported medical supplies in the later stages of theater development. The activation of the SIMLM mission is dependent upon the Time-Phased Force Deployment List supporting the contingency. Refer to Chapters 2 through 6 for a discussion on CHLS organizations and their theater support roles.

B-4. Planning

a. The combatant CINC is responsible for effective coordination of supply support between the Service components within his AOR.

When practical to improve economy of effort, common item support may be assigned to a Service component command, normally the dominant user. The combatant CINC is also responsible for the allocation of critical logistics resources within the command. He ensures that statements of the requirements of the assigned forces are prepared and submitted in accordance with existing directives of the SECDEF, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and the Chiefs of the Services.

b. As a member of the CINC's staff, the command surgeon has primary responsibility for planning CHS. Planning must be concurrent with and in agreement with the contingency operational plans. Field Manuals 8-55 and 8-42 provide an example of those things to be considered when developing the plan. The combat health logisticians must plan to perform the SIMLM functions. Also, combat health logisticians must anticipate that future military operations will be joint operations and conducted from CONUS.